

# FARMERS' PAGE

A Regular Weekly Feature for the Farmers of Anderson and adjoining Counties. Contributions for this page gladly received.

## Attractive Investments In Farms

Cne 86 acre tract of good land, known as The Ranch Harrison home farm, five miles from Townville, and six miles from Fair Play, on public road, mostly level land. This is a special bargain for cash.

One 65 acre tract, five miles west of the city, five room cottage, two barns, with all necessary out-buildings. This land will easily make a half of cotton to the acre. This will make a splendid HOME farm for some good farmer, and can be bought on VERY REASONABLE TERMS: One third down, with the other in yearly payments.

Lack of space prevents our enumerating other farms; but we have a big list of desirable lands for sale. SEE ME if you contemplate buying a farm anywhere in this county.

## H. G. Love

Real Estate.

Office Over Hubbard Jewelry Store.

## Photographs Of Old and Young

Enlargements Kodak finishing only the best, and at prices within the reach of all.

## Green's Art Shop

On the Square.



## SUGGESTIONS FOR your THANKSGIVING DINNER

With Oysters, use Heinz Evaporated Horse-Radish, and Pepper Sauce.

For Relish, use Heinz Indian Relish, Olives, and Pickles.

For Salads, use Olive Oil, Vinegar, and Mustard Dressing.

With Meats, use Richelieu Tomato Catsup, Lea & Perrins Sauce.

For Desert, use Heinz Mince Meat, Heinz Plum Pudding.

Bleached New York Celery, Cranberries, Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Nuts, Grape-Fruit.

National Biscuit Company's Fruit Cakes. None better.

Star Ham at 23c a pound.

Shelled Nuts fresh. Cluster Raisins, etc.

With every purchase of four pounds or more of the mammoth New York Full Cream Cheese now on display in our store, you are entitled to ONE guess at the exact weight, and the one guessing the nearest weight secures their individual purchase absolutely FREE.

This is the best cheese ever in Anderson, and will be cut as soon as its all sold—will probably be cut Wednesday, Nov. 25th.

Let your next order include a sample order.

Everything necessary to make your Thanksgiving Dinner a Success.

Phone us early and often.

Ideal Grocery Co

Prompt Delivery.

Phone 471.

## A Farming Program for 1915

How the Small Farmer May Succeed Despite Low-priced Cotton—Intensive Work, With Especial Attention to Grain, Hogs, Cows and the Family Garden, Are Necessary.

(By A. M. Soule, President Georgia State College of Agriculture.)

A farmer has 28 acres of land fairly well suited to cultivation. He has been emphasizing cotton production very strongly in the past. He suddenly finds cotton unprofitable and realizes that under existing conditions he must change his practice essentially. This is the issue confronting the Southern farmer at the present time. What can he do to meet the situation?

First of all, he should minimize cotton production and not attempt to devote more than five acres of his land to the cultivation of this crop in 1915. At least eight acres of the land now in cotton should be seeded to cereals immediately; three acres should be used where the soil is suited to this crop, for wheat, and five acres for oats. He should prepare an acre of land as carefully as possible with the idea of planting Irish potatoes as early in the spring as it is practicable to put them in the ground. When the Irish potato crop is harvested the land should be devoted to sweet potatoes. He should set aside five acres to be planted to grazing crops to be harvested by hogs. He should certainly devote a half acre to a garden for his family and to the production of such trucks as will sell most readily in the local markets. One-half acre of land should be devoted to the growth of a variety of crops suited to poultry. Eight acres should be devoted to corn, with velvet beans, peanuts, or cowpeas in the middles. As soon as the oats and wheat are ripe, prepare the land thoroughly and sow to peas, or peas and millet for hay.

This accounts for the 28 acres which the small farmer can hope to operate successfully with the power of one or two horses or mules and such labor as his family can provide. The reader will observe that this provides for an intensive system of cultivation and that a considerable area of land produces two crops in a year. This means, of course, that thorough and efficient soil preparation must be had, and that the land must be had, and that the land must be judiciously handled and as well fertilized as possible. It is well to remember also that the system of farming proposed tends to conserve fertility, as some of the crops grown are of a restorative nature, and if the crops are fed to livestock, as is anticipated in this discussion, a large quantity of manure will be available for the further enrichment of the soil.

Contiguous to practically every area of cultivated land in the South, there will be found more or less waste or idle land, as much as 15 to 25 acres. This land should be used for grazing such cows and calves as may be raised on the farm, and as a range for the hogs when not confined to specialized grazing crops. If a part of this additional land is in Bermuda pasture, it will be especially valuable for the purposes mentioned.

Situated as described in this article, what may a farmer operating 28 acres of land naturally expect to produce in an average season where the land is reasonably well handled? The figures presented below have been carefully considered. And the writer believes them to be thoroughly conservative. They are based on the results of close observation and on data obtained from practical farmers. They are also in accord with the results obtained on the college farm at Athens. In some localities the land may not produce as large crops as indicated, or seasonal conditions may interfere. In other instances these figures may be surpassed.

The cotton land should produce five bales; the corn should yield at the rate of 35 bushels, making a total of 280 bushels for the eight acres. The three acres of wheat should yield 60 bushels of threshed grain; the five acres of oats, 40 bushels per acre, or 200 bushels all told. The Irish potatoes should yield 100 bushels, and the sweet potatoes 100 bushels. The garden should provide an abundance of food for the family and leave a considerable surplus for sale. Many of the canning club girls in Georgia have sold more than \$50 worth of tomatoes from a tenth-acre garden. The five acres devoted to grazing crops for hogs with such supplemental grain as the farmer raises should be ample to fatten 25 animals of a weight of 300 pounds apiece, or 6,000 pounds of pork in all. It is, of course, figured that the necessary brood sows, three to five in number, will also be fed and raised on the farm for another year. At least 12 tons of hay should be produced after the wheat and oat crop, or at the rate of a ton and a half per acre.

If a small crop of cotton is produced next year, the five bales of cotton should sell at 10 cents a pound, or \$50. Retaining eight bushels of wheat per capita for home use on the basis of a family of five, there is 24 bushels of wheat left for sale, which is worth \$30. The oats should be retained on the farm and fed. The same is true of the corn. At least \$50 worth of Irish and sweet potatoes should be sold, making \$100 from this source. \$50 worth of garden truck could easily be disposed of. The poultry consisting of 25 to 30 laying hens should yield the farmer an income of \$100. The hogs at 10 cents a pound should bring in

\$500. In addition to the above, there is an abundance of grain for feeding one to two head of work stock and at least two cows which will supply the farmer with an abundance of milk and butter and leave \$50 worth of dairy products for sale. There is plenty of roughage and grain also to carry three yearlings through the summer on grass and finish them in the fall at a sale price of \$30 a head.

Totalling these figures, we find the gross sales from the farm to be \$1,160. Allowing a liberal rental and for taxes, the farmer should have \$1,000 at the end of the year to pay for his labor and that of his family. In addition, he has lived off the land and lived well. He also has for the enrichment and maintenance of the productive power of his soil an accumulation of 18 to 25 tons of yard manure worth, on the basis of the prevailing prices for commercial fertilizers, \$5 per ton. He would secure this manure as the result of feeding the livestock with such grain and roughage as there is on the farm. He would have about two and a half tons of cotton seed, and he should be able to exchange these for at least two tons of high-grade meal, which would afford the supplemental concentrates needed to maintain the number of livestock mentioned.

There are thousands of farmers in the South so situated that they can carry into full force and effect, by taking action immediately, a plan such as has been indicated, and it is needless to state that by doing so they would effectively solve the problem of the hour and be in better financial condition next fall than they can possibly hope to be by the pursuit of the all-cotton will-o'-the-wisp.

### FAIR TREE PLANTING.

Autumn is the time for all fruit tree planting in the South. Our soil does not freeze deeply, and is often unfrozen for weeks at a time, and the root action of the trees goes on and new fibres and root hairs are formed ready to supply the swelling buds in spring. In lifting trees from the nursery the fine fibres and root hairs, the only parts of the roots that get food from the soil, are necessarily destroyed, and new ones must be formed before the tree can supply new food to the leaves. Hence when planting in spring it often happens that the weather turns hot and the development of the foliage is rapid, and the store in the tree may become exhausted before the roots are ready to furnish more, and the tree dies from exhaustion.

A good healthy tree, properly planted in the fall, seldom fails to grow. But the new feeding roots are more rapidly developed from a clean cut surface than from the dried up fibres. Hence in planting any tree it is better to prune the roots well, cutting with a smooth sloping cut on the under side. I always prune all the roots to about six inches long, and then in setting a tree put the top soil down first and ram every inch of it tight as though setting a post. This shuts out the air and prevents drying out. Never put any manure in direct contact with the roots of a tree. It is all right to put some on top after the tree is planted.

I have always advocated the planting of one-year-old trees, because one can then head them back to start the head as low as is necessary, for the older trees in the nursery are usually furnished with a head started too high above the ground, for the nurserymen know that most people like tall trees. Now the nurserymen seem to be endeavoring to remedy this and the J. Van Linder Company recently sent me samples of their two-year trees that are headed low. There is no objection to planting two-year trees if they have been grown in this way. But one-year trees cost less and require less freight for their transportation, and being more "stocky" with live buds throughout, they can be cut back just where the head should start, or about ten inches from the ground, for in these days of spraying we must have low-headed trees.

## Ladies or Gentlemen

Elgin Hamilton Waltham Rockford Howard Illinois

In Cases of Any Style

Ladies or Gentlemen

LYON The Cash Jeweler

## THE WHITE TENANT AND THE "ALL COTTON" SYSTEM

For half a century this "submerged" white tenantry of the South has been ground between landlordism on the one side and the black tenant on the other. For half a century he has been forced to come into close competition with the man but a few generations removed from the jungle and the naked truth of it is, he is today practically where he was fifty years ago.

For half a century he has been compelled to submit to a system (all cotton) devised by those higher up, a system that his own better judgment told him was wrong both in principle and practice, and now that the folly of it is made plain to all, he has been threatened with prosecution and imprisonment by the very element that saddled it on him.

Falling to rise above this all-cotton system, the word "shiftless" is hurled at him from every quarter, and under this cruel and in most cases, unjust taunt he shambles through life, sullen and resentful.

With him goes a hollow-cheated, over-worked woman, like him, uneducated, bringing into the world children, who as a rule repeat the whole miserable tragedy.

Should he, on account of a barren home life, decide to quit the unequal struggle and turn from a future that knows no hope, the door of the cotton mill is practically the only one open to him.

Many of them attempt to thus escape, and in the hope of bettering conditions, place their little ones amid the ceaseless rattle and click of the flying shuttles, where their young lives are woven into dividends for others.

These are the farmers (God save the mark) who are suffering most. These, with the help of the black tenant, are the ones upon which this unjust system is built, and let us not deceive ourselves. This system must be radically modified, for it will, if not changed, bring a disaster greater than has ever been witnessed in this "land of the free"—this "home of the brave."

This brother of ours—and the ox—does not ask for charity, for under that ragged shirt beats a heart into which has been poured the blood of a noble race, but he does ask for simple justice and the friendly handshake of his more fortunate brother.—President Charles S. Barrett, of National Farmers' Union in National Field.

## WHIRLWIND TRIP OVER THE STATE

GRAIN PARTY LATE IN ARRIVING HERE

GOOD WORK DONE

Townville Today Will Be Only Point in County Visited by Grain Experts of the State.

Farmers representing practically every section of Anderson county gathered in Anderson yesterday afternoon and were present at 4 o'clock at the Anderson Chamber of Commerce, the hour scheduled for the arrival of the grain party from the Department of Agriculture. Unfortunately for the people of Anderson, the party met with misfortunes along the way and did not reach this city in time for the meeting. The following message was filed by Commissioner Watson in Laurens at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was received by Mr. Whaley at 8:35 o'clock last night:

"Delayed by long meeting at Union and bad roads. Would suggest that you adjourn Anderson meeting until 8:30, urging Anderson farmers to wait. Am coming as fast as possible."

Naturally Mr. Whaley had already dismissed the crowd long before he received this message and when Mr. Watson arrived in Anderson he found that his audience had departed.

Accompanying the commissioner on his trip to this city were: A. G. Smith of the United States Department of Agriculture, W. H. Wharton of the United States Farm Demonstration work, connected with Clemson College, J. Cooper Stratton of the Burrell Engineering Company of Chicago, buyers of grain elevators and T. T. Huffman of the South Carolina Department of Agriculture.

Since it was impossible to arrange for a meeting in this city last night, it was decided that the only meeting to be held in Anderson county would take place at Townville this morning at 10 o'clock. Commissioner Watson says that he regrets the disappointment occasioned as much as any man could, but it was through no fault of his and he therefore expects the business men of the city of Anderson and the planters of the entire county, in cases where it is possible, to come to Townville this morning and hear the addresses delivered. It is probable that every member of the party will have something to say at this meeting and Anderson people will learn a number of things concerning grain growing by going to Townville this morning. The party spent last night in the city and will leave Anderson this morning at 8 o'clock for Townville.

Discussing his trip through the State Commissioner Watson told a reporter for The Intelligencer last night that all over the State he saw more oats planted, bought from Furman Smith of Anderson, than from any other source. Col. Watson said that Laurens county has planted more grain than any other two counties in the State yet visited and he says that the farmers of Laurens county engaged in growing grain are "wide awake and progressive planters." He also paid a compliment to the farmers of the Dutch Fork section of Lexington county. "I told I did not see more than 10 acres of grain on the trip from Union to Laurens," said Mr. Watson. "All the roads were traveled in this section were terribly cut up by reason of farmers hauling their cotton to the gin and then hauling it back home."

Speaking of the attendance at the meetings held thus far in different parts of the State, the commissioner declared that the crowds had not been

large at any point but that without exception they had been composed of the influential people of the community and the people who would try to help their neighbor farmers by giving them advice and preaching to them the gospel of grain.

Col. Watson says that an idea has gained popular favor to the effect that there is not market for grain and that the farmers will not be able to dispose of their grain or to borrow money on it, after they raise it. Discussing this feature Mr. Watson declared that this is the principal idea he desires to effect and that this trip has been planned with that principal idea in view.

"Let one more full cotton crop be raised in South Carolina," said the commissioner, "and next year you will see cotton at four cents per pound and then you will see sure enough business depression and hard times without having to imagine such conditions as many South Carolina people have done this time."

Prof. Barton of Clemson College paid Anderson county a high tribute when he said that there is more crop diversification in this county than in any other county in the State, although he made the statement that a few other counties in South Carolina have outstripped South Carolina when it comes to "Living at home and boarding at the same place."

Prof. Barton has taken an active interest in the work done on the trip and has been a big factor in making the trip a success. He will be relieved when he reaches Gaffney and W. W. Long of Clemson College will succeed him at that point.

Col. Watson announced last night that the following itinerary would be pursued during the remainder of the trip: From Townville to Westminster, to Seneca to Easley, to Greenville, to Spartanburg, to Bolling Springs and back to Spartanburg for Saturday night and Sunday. Monday morning the party will go to Gaffney, then to Yorkville, to Rock Hill, to Chester, to Wrensboro and on into Columbia, where the party will have a lay-off for two days. Beginning the next week, Lancaster will be visited, then to Kerahaw, to Chester, to Marlboro, back to Columbia and into the Savannah river section, including Lexington, Saluda, Edgefield, Greenwood, Abbeville, Bamberg and back to Columbia, then to the coast to visit Fort Motte, St. Matthews and Orangeburg, until Charleston is reached. The trip will come to a close with a trip through the Tobacco belt, visiting Georgetown, Kingstree, Manning, Horry and over the remainder of the State until Darlington is reached, which will be the last city visited.

All the members of the party declared last night that they were well pleased to get to Anderson for even one night and without exception they all regretted the fact that they did not have an opportunity to come in contact with Anderson farmers during the afternoon.

### VILLA'S MARCH UNOBSTRUCTED

(Continued from first page.)

"To these" propositions, Generals Guzman and Obregon answered from Mexico City that they had been accepted in full at Aguas Calientes.

"Accordingly it is false," is the press of the United States reports, that I had been given 24 hours within which to surrender my office.

"My desire is to avoid the responsibility of future bloodshed. My desire is to make every possible concession compatible with my duty as a citizen, as representative of the revolution, and as first chief in charge of the Constitutionalist power of the nation."

"The majority of the chiefs remained loyal and continued to remain ready to sustain the conditions to which I made reference. For this reason it is false that they have

abandoned their first attitude and now desire that I leave the country."

"In regard to the protest the Villalistas have made in regard to the early evacuation of Vera Cruz, I am not in a position to know anything about it. Such a protest would only show a lack of honor and patriotism on their part and my feelings lead me to reject the idea that any Mexican citizen would harbor such an intention."

"It is false that Villalistas troops are about to take the port of Tampico because it is first necessary for them to defeat the Constitutionalist troops in the states of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, which remain loyal to the first chief."

"Generals Obregon, Guzman and Aguilar firmly demand that the conditions stipulated by me shall be fulfilled and accordingly there is no truth in the rumor of their defection."

"I have not received any word that Villa had informed the Aguas Calientes convention that he will retrace from the command of the division of the north and agree to expatriate himself. As I have already mentioned, the convention is the only party which has informed me that it has accepted in full the last conditions that I suggested."

Appeal to United States.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 19.—Apprehension among the residents of Vera Cruz becomes more marked as the date draws near for the American evacuation of the city and its occupation by the Constitutionallists. Two hundred refugees today telegraphed President Wilson for aid to leave Vera Cruz. Like many others the signers of the telegrams are too poor to pay for steamer passage, although some of them would be wealthy if their vested interests could be realized upon.

The Spanish consul reports that 11 textile mills valued at 65,000,000 pesos have been looted and burned near Puebla.

## ASK PERMISSION TO LOWER RATES

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Although rediscounting operations by federal reserve banks in three days have amounted to only a few million dollars, several banks already have requested the federal reserve board for permission to lower the rates. It was understood the districts asking a lower rate are in the south and west.

The board has no present intention of changing the rates and such action is not likely until all reserves of member banks required at this time have been transferred to the reserve bank vaults. The board has been anxious that all the first installment of reserves be deposited by member banks in gold or other money, and that advantage be not taken of the provision of the act by which reserves may be transferred in the shape of rediscounted commercial paper—a transfer of credit which adds nothing to the actual cash of the reserve banks or its potential lending power. For this reason the rediscount rate was up about on the

level of the discount rate so there has been little advantage to banks to pass on their paper.

The board has about concluded not to tax federal reserve notes. This will make them more attractive to banks who now have in their possession quantities of emergency currency or interest charges.

Emergency currency and the certificates are being retired rapidly and although financial observers here say there is no need for more circulation, banks which give up their emergency notes to avoid payment of further taxes may feel the need of other notes and the freedom of the reserve notes from a tax may bring them into circulation.



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Prices \$3.50 to \$5.00 and up.

## R. M. Campbell

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## Nanzetta's Prescription.

Try a bottle of Nanzetta's Prescription for impure blood, kidney, liver and stomach. It has pleased hundreds and thousands, why shouldn't it please you. Doctors and druggists claim it can not be improved upon, for what it is recommended.

Sold and guaranteed by all leading drug stores and the Nanzetta Medicine Company, 114 Coffee St., Greenville, S. C. Phone 134.



## THOMPSON'S Big Year-End Shoe Sale

Is now on in earnest and the shoes are going fast. The people see at a glance that this is a big money saving sale. Get 'em now and save the difference. Nothing sent on approval at this sale.

Get 'em at Thompson's and Save the difference

THOMPSON'S The Satisfaction Shoe Store. We Sell for Cash Only.

## GLUCK MILLS

We have for sale 500 bushels Hancock Prolific Oats (graded seed) at \$1.00 per bush.

When ginned on Our Special Gine, we buy at a premium extra length staple cotton. Good style Dairymple and Texas Storm Proof are generally worth a premium.

We buy for cash or exchange meal and hulls for seed, or sell meal and hulls for cash.

ROBERT E. LIGON General Manager